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FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, KOSMET, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:56:51 ON 19 APR 2007

L1 228534 S (THICKEN? OR (RHEOLOGICAL(3A) AGENT))
L2 1021 S L1 (S) (POLYMER(3A) (PARTICLE OR POWDER OR DISPERSION OR GRANU
L3 2 S L2 (S) (FAT?(3A) LIQUID)
L4 152 S L2 (S) ((FAT?(3A) LIQUID) OR OIL OR RUBBER OR WAX)
L5 22 S L4 (S) ((STABILIZER OR STABILISER) (8A) (POLYMER OR SURFACTANT
L6 22 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7 22 FOCUS L6 1-

=> d que L2

L1 228534 SEA (THICKEN? OR (RHEOLOGICAL(3A) AGENT))
L2 1021 SEA L1 (S) (POLYMER(3A) (PARTICLE OR POWDER OR DISPERSION OR
GRANULE OR GRAIN))

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Liquid dispersion polymer compositions useful as thickening agents in cosmetic and pharmaceutical formulations

AB A liquid dispersion polymer composition comprises microparticles of a hydrophilic water-soluble or swellable polymer with a neutralization level from 25 to 100%, preferably an acrylic-based polymer, dispersed in a suitable non-aqueous carrier fluid, and an oil-in-water surfactant. The comps. are useful in preparation of microparticulate thickening systems to thicken aqueous or aqueous/organic

comps., particularly for use in personal care and pharmaceutical formulations. Thus, an aqueous phase was prepared by mixing acrylic acid (33.65), a 40%-solution of pentasodium diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (0.15), water (49.79), a 0.5%-aqueous methylenebisacrylamide (1.50), and a 47%-aqueous sodium hydroxide (14.91 parts). An oil phase was prepared by mixing

sorbitan trioleate (3.99), a polymeric stabilizer (4.66), mineral white oil (31.16), and hydrocarbon solvent Isopar G (60.19 parts). The oil phase (0.751) was mixed with the aqueous phase (1.0) under high shear to form a water-in-oil emulsion, followed by polymerization in the presence of sodium metabisulfite and tert-Bu hydroperoxide under nitrogen, removal of water and volatile solvent to a solids content of 53.5%, adding a fatty alc. ethoxylate (0.125 parts), and adjusting the neutralization level to 30-40%.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1130669 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:406593

TITLE: Liquid dispersion polymer compositions useful as thickening agents in cosmetic and pharmaceutical formulations

INVENTOR(S): Ridley, Eleanor Bernice; Green, Michael; Normington, David

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

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WO 2005097834	A3	20060302		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1756168	A2	20070228	EP 2005-743005	20050330
R:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2004-101419	A 20040406
			WO 2005-EP51429	W 20050330

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN

TI Transfer-free cosmetic composition comprising a dispersion of polymer particles and a specific rheological agent

AB The present invention relates to a composition and a process for making and using the same, especially a cosmetic, dermatological, hygiene or pharmaceutical composition, for caring for and/or making up the skin, superficial body growths and lips, having transfer-free properties while being very comfortable, which can be provided in the form of a cast product or of a gel having a dispersion of polymer particles which are stabilized at the surface in a liquid fatty phase by a stabilizing agent, the fatty phase furthermore being thickened by a fat-soluble rheological agent resulting from the polymerization of at least one monomer possessing (an) ethylenic bond(s).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:177864 USPATFULL

TITLE: Transfer-free cosmetic composition comprising a dispersion of polymer particles and a specific rheological agent

INVENTOR(S): de la Poterie, Valerie, Le Chatelet En Brie, FRANCE

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'OREAL (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004137028	A1	20040715
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-750765	A1	20040105 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-437109, filed on 9 Nov 1999, ABANDONED		

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PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1998-14076	19981109
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, LLP, 1300 I STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	39	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1.	
LINE COUNT:	1235	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Dilution of drilling fluid in forming cement slurries

AB A drilling fluid is diluted and a cementitious component added thereto. In a more specific embodiment the dilution is carried out by introducing liquid such as water to a flowing stream of the drilling fluid and thereafter a cementitious component is mixed therewith. Thus, the drilling fluid can be used in a conventional manner to drill a well and thereafter diluted and a cementitious component added to produce a cement for cementing operations such as setting a casing in the well and/or can be used for remedial cementing.

In another embodiment of the invention, the drilling fluid itself contains a small amount of cementitious component and additional cementitious component is added after the dilution.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Wellbore sealing with two-component ionomeric system

AB A drilling and cementing process wherein a drilling fluid containing a metal compound which is a proton acceptor component is utilized and thereafter combined with a water-soluble or water-dispersable polymer of the formula ##STR1## wherein A is ##STR2## or a mixture of ##STR3## and, wherein R is hydrogen or 1-10 carbon atom alkyl radical, to give a cementitious slurry which is thereafter used in a cementing operation.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Process to cement a casing in a wellbore

AB A method of cementing a casing in a wellbore is provided wherein a cement slurry is placed in the wellbore prior to inserting the casing into the wellbore. Voids in the resultant cement caused by poor centralization are eliminated by placement of the cement in the wellbore prior to insertion of the casing.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Cement slurry composition and method to cement wellbore casings in salt formations

AB A method to cement wellbores in salt formations is provided using a cement slurry composition comprising blast furnace slag, water and salt. The salt improves compressive strength of blast furnace slag based cements. This method is useful in cementing wellbores within salt and potash formations because salt saturated cement slurries can be prepared without the need for expensive additives.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Drilling and cementing with blast furnace slag/silicate fluid

AB A drilling and cementing operation is carried out utilizing a universal fluid comprising blast furnace slag, water, a silicate and a retarder, the components of the drilling fluid being chosen so as to have a dual functionality in promoting the drilling fluid and thereafter in being functional constituents of a cementitious slurry.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Conversion of emulsion mud to cement

AB A wellbore is drilled utilizing an oil-in-water emulsion drilling fluid, optionally containing blast furnace slag. A compatible cementitious slurry containing blast furnace slag and an activator system is then introduced into the borehole and displaced up into an annulus. Generally, the cementitious slurry is prepared by adding additional blast furnace slag and an activator such as a sodium hydroxide/sodium carbonate mixture to the used drilling fluid.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Drilling and cementing extended reach boreholes

AB An extended reach well such as the deviated wells typically drilled from

offshore platforms is drilled using a drilling fluid comprising blast furnace slag and water which drilling fluid is circulated during the drilling to lay down a filter cake. Thereafter, an activator is added and generally, an alkaline material and additional blast furnace slag, to produce a cementitious slurry which is passed down a casing and up into an annulus to effect primary cementing.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Coal slag universal fluid

AB A composition suitable for drilling and cementing comprising coal slag, water and drill solids, the components of the drilling fluid being chosen so as to have a dual functionality in promoting the drilling fluid and thereafter in being functional constituents of a cementitious slurry. Also, a method for drilling using a drilling fluid containing coal slag so as to lay down a filter cake which is settable and which is compatible with a subsequent coal slag cementitious slurry.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Directional drilling plug

AB During directional drilling operation, in order to achieve the correct angle and direction when drilling through a soft formation, a plug of a non-conventional cement is set across the zone in order to achieve the desired course and target. The non-conventional cement is preferably blast furnace slag and a water base drilling fluid.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Drilling and cementing with phosphate

AB A drilling and cementing process wherein a drilling fluid containing a metal compound which is a proton acceptor component is utilized, thereby laying down a filter cake. Thereafter, the drilling fluid can be combined with a phosphorus acid to give a cementitious slurry which is thereafter used in a cementing operation. Alternatively, a phosphorus acid such as polyphosphoric acid is circulated into contact with said filter cake.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Wellbore cementing with ionomer-blast furnace slag system

AB A drilling and cementing process wherein a drilling fluid containing blast furnace slag which serves as a metal compound which is a proton acceptor component is utilized and thereafter combined with a water-soluble or water-dispersable polymer of the formula ##STR1## wherein A is ##STR2## or a mixture of ##STR3## and, wherein R is hydrogen or 1-10 carbon atom alkyl radical, to give a cementitious slurry which is thereafter used in a cementing operation. The metal oxide source and/or the cementitious component of the cement can be blast furnace slag.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Drilling and cementing with phosphate-blast furnace slag

AB A drilling and cementing process wherein a drilling fluid containing a metal compound component is utilized and thereafter combined with a phosphorus acid to give a cementitious slurry which is thereafter used in a cementing operation. Blast furnace slag can be the source of the metal compound.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Side-tracking cement plug

AB Method for altering the trajectory of a borehole by use of a sidetracking plug.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Wellbore sealing with unsaturated monomer system

AB A drilling and cementing process wherein a drilling fluid containing a proton acceptor metal compound component is utilized and thereafter

combined with a water-soluble monomer having polymerizable unsaturated groups to give a cementitious slurry which is thereafter used in a wellbore cementing operation. There is thus provided a cementitious slurry comprising a drilling fluid, i.e., at least water and drill solids, proton acceptor metal compound component and water-soluble monomeric component having polymerizable unsaturated groups.

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Drilling and cementing with blast furnace slag/polyalcohol fluid
AB A drilling and cementing operation is carried out utilizing a universal fluid comprising blast furnace slag, water and a polyalcohol, the components of the drilling fluid being chosen so as to have a dual functionality in promoting the drilling fluid and thereafter in being functional constituents of a cementitious slurry.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Drilling and cementing with blast furnace slag/soluble/insoluble alcohol
AB A composition suitable for drilling and cementing comprising blast furnace slag, water, a soluble polyalcohol and an insoluble polyalcohol, the components of the drilling fluid being chosen so as to have a dual functionality in promoting the drilling fluid and thereafter in being functional constituents of a cementitious slurry.

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Cement plug for well abandonment
AB A method for preventing zonal communication or migration of fluids, in a well to be abandoned, by placement of cement plugs.

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Anchor plug for open hole test tools
AB A cement anchor is provided for test tools in a well in a soft or weak formation below a zone to be tested.

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Restoring lost circulation
AB Method for restoring drilling fluid circulation to a borehole having strata being invaded by the drilling fluid, by circulating a non-conventional cementitious slurry such as drilling fluid-blast furnace slag mixture into the strata, and allowing the mixture to solidify in situ.

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Method to cement a wellbore in the presence of carbon dioxide
AB The present invention is a method to cement a wellbore in the presence of carbon dioxide, or when the wellbore will subsequently be exposed to carbon dioxide. The wellbore is cemented using a blast furnace slag cement slurry, and the resulting set cement is considerably less susceptible to degradation by carbon dioxide.

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Cement slurry and cement compositions
AB A cement slurry composition is provided comprising blast furnace slag, water and salt, and a hydraulic material comprising blast furnace slag and salt, and a cured cement therefrom. These compositions are particularly useful in cementing wellbores within salt formations because salt saturated cement slurries can be prepared without the need for expensive additives.

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Drilling and cementing slim hole wells
AB A slim hole well is drilled using a drilling fluid comprising blast furnace slag and water which drilling fluid is circulated during the drilling to lay down a filter cake. Thereafter, an activator is added and generally, an alkaline material and additional blast furnace slag,

to produce a cementitious slurry which is passed down a casing and up into an annulus to effect primary cementing.